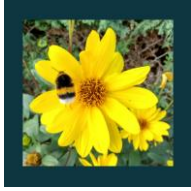


# World of slideshows

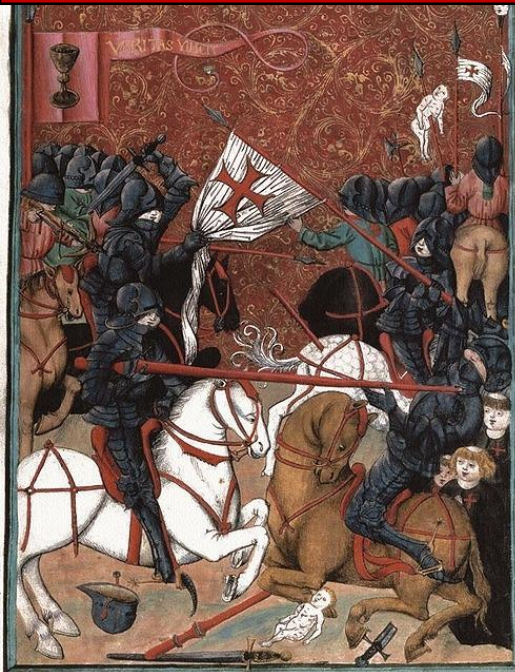
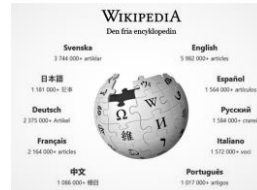


## 1400-1451

(Text Wikipedia)

Slideshow Anders Dernback

31 pages (2019)





## January–December 1400

January – Henry IV of England quells the Epiphany Rising and executes the Earls of Kent, Huntingdon and Salisbury, and the Baron le Despencer, for their attempt to have Richard II restored as king.

February – Henry Percy (Hotspur) leads English incursions into Scotland.

February 14 – The deposed Richard II of England dies by means unknown in Pontefract Castle. It is likely that King Henry IV ordered his death by starvation, to prevent further uprisings.

March 23 – Five-year-old Trần Thiếu Đế is forced to abdicate as ruler of Đại Việt (modern-day Vietnam), in favour of his maternal grandfather and court official Hồ Quý Ly, ending the Trần Dynasty after 175 years and starting the Hồ Dynasty. Hồ Quý Ly subsequently changes the country's name to Đại Ngu.

May – Frederick I, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg is declared as a rival to Wenceslaus, King of the Romans. However, Frederick is murdered shortly after.

August

The English occupy Edinburgh in Scotland, but fail to capture Edinburgh Castle.

The princes of the German states vote to depose Wenceslaus as King of the Romans, due to his weak leadership and mental illnesses.

August 21 – Rupert, Count Palatine of the Rhine, is elected as King of the Romans.

September 16 – Owain Glyndŵr is proclaimed Prince of Wales by his followers, and begins attacking English strongholds in north-east Wales.

December – Manuel II Palaiologos becomes the only Byzantine Emperor ever to visit England.



## 1401

January–December

January 6 – Rupert, King of Germany, is crowned King of the Romans at Cologne.

March 2 – William Sawtrey, a Lollard, is the first person to be burned at the stake at Smithfield, London.

March 13 – The Samogitians, supported by Grand Duke Vytautas of Lithuania, rebel against the Teutonic knights and burn two castles. Vytautas is granted increased autonomy by King Jogaila of the Poland–Lithuania union.

March 24 – Turko-Mongol emperor Timur sacks Damascus.

June

The English Pale in Ireland reduced to Dublin, County Kildare, County Louth, and County Meath.

Timur raids the city of Baghdad, in the Jalayirid Empire.

October 14 – Sultan Mahmud II of Delhi is restored to power.

## 1402

January–December

January 29 – King Jogaila of the Poland–Lithuania Union answers the rumblings against his rule of Poland, by marrying Anna of Celje, a granddaughter of Casimir III of Poland.

March 26 – David Stewart, Duke of Rothesay, heir to the throne of Scotland, dies while being held captive by his uncle, Robert Stewart, 1st Duke of Albany.

May 21 – Following the death of Queen Maria of Sicily, her husband Martin I of Sicily, now sole ruler, marries Blanche of Navarre.

Next

1402



## 1402 June 22

Battle of Nesbit Moor: An English force decisively defeats a returning Scottish raiding party.

Battle of Bryn Glas: Welsh rebels under Owain Glyndŵr defeat the English on the England/Wales border. The Welsh capture Edmund Mortimer, son of the 3rd Earl, who defects to the Welsh cause, on 30 November marrying Owain's daughter Catrin.

June 26 – Battle of Casalecchio: Gian Galeazzo Visconti, the Duke of Milan, crushes the forces of Bologna and Florence, but dies from a fever later this year and is succeeded by his son, Gian Maria Visconti.

July 12 – The Ming dynasty prince Zhu Di and his army occupy the Ming capital, Nanjing. The Jianwen Emperor is either lost or killed and Zhu Di takes over the throne as the Yongle Emperor, marking the end of the Jingnan campaign.

July 20 – Battle of Ankara: An invading Timurid dynasty force defeats the Ottoman Sultan Bayezid I, who is captured. A period of interregnum begins in the Ottoman Empire, with the future Mehmed I as one of the leading claimants to the throne. After Serbia is freed from Ottoman rule, Stefan Lazarević is crowned Despot of Serbia.

September – The English Parliament passes penal Laws against Wales which stop the Welsh from gathering together, obtaining office, carrying arms and living in English towns. Any Englishman who marries a Welsh woman also comes under the laws.

September 14 – Battle of Homildon Hill: Northern English nobles, led by Sir Henry Percy (Hotspur), and using longbows, decisively defeat a Scottish raiding army and capture their leader, the Earl of Douglas.



**Władysław II Jagiełło**



**Bayezid I by Cristofano dell'Altissimo**

## 1403

January–December

January/February – In the Treaty of Gallipoli, Süleyman Çelebi makes wide-ranging concessions to the Byzantine Empire and other Christian powers in the southern Balkans.

February 7 – King Henry IV of England marries as his second wife Joan of Navarre, the daughter of King Charles II of Navarre and widow of John IV, Duke of Brittany, at Winchester Cathedral.

March 12 – As King Martin I of Aragon helps to end the siege by the French of the papal palace in Avignon, Antipope Benedict XIII flees to Aragon.

April – Balša III succeeds his father Đurađ II as ruler of the Principality of Zeta (now the Republic of Montenegro).

May 21 – Ruy Gonzalez de Clavijo, an ambassador from the king of Castile to Timur, leaves Cadiz; he arrives in Samarkand over a year later.

Before July 21 – Henry 'Hotspur' Percy forms an alliance with Welsh rebel Owain Glyndŵr.

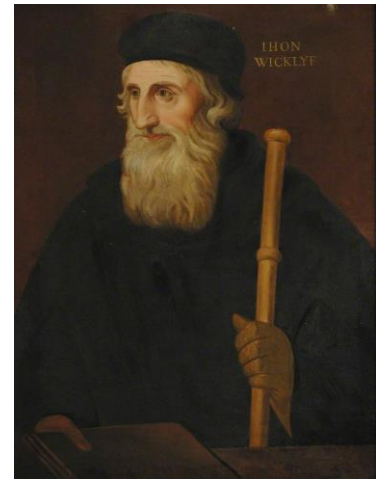
July 21 – Battle of Shrewsbury: King Henry IV of England defeats a rebel army led by "Hotspur" Percy, who is killed in the battle.

October 7 – Battle of Modon: The Genoese fleet under Jean Le Maingre (Marshal Boucicaut) is defeated by the Republic of Venice, at Modon in the Peloponnese.



**Emperor Chengzu of the Ming Dynasty,**

**Portrait of John Wycliffe (c.1330–1384)**



## 1404

January–December

June 14 – Rebel leader Owain Glyndŵr, having declared himself Prince of Wales, allies with the French against the English. He later begins holding parliamentary assemblies.

October 17 – Pope Innocent VII succeeds Pope Boniface IX, as the 204th pope.

November 19 – St. Elizabeth's flood: A flood of the North Sea devastates parts of Flanders, Zeeland and Holland.

## 1405

January–December

May 29 – In England, Ralph Neville, 1st Earl of Westmorland, meets Archbishop Richard le Scrope of York and Earl of Norfolk Thomas Mowbray in Shipton Moor, tricks them to send their rebellious army home, and then imprisons them.

June 8 – Archbishop Richard le Scrope of York and Thomas Mowbray, Earl of Norfolk, are executed in York on Henry IV's orders.

July 11 – Ming Dynasty fleet commander Zheng He sets sail from Suzhou, to explore the world for the first time.

October 5 – Early feminist Christine de Pizan writes a letter to Queen Isabeau, urging her to intervene in the political struggle between the dukes of Burgundy and Orléans.

November 17 – The Sultanate of Sulu is established on the Sulu Archipelago, off the coast of Mindanao in the Philippines.



**Timur. Forensic facial reconstruction  
by M.Gerasimov. 1941**

## 1406

January–December

April 4 – James I becomes King of Scotland, after having been captured by Henry IV of England.

October 7 – French troops comprising 1,000 men at arms land on Jersey, and fight a battle against 3,000 defenders.[5]:50–1

October 13 – Richard Whittington is elected Lord Mayor of London for a second full term. He holds this office simultaneously, with that of Mayor of the Calais Staple.

October 26 – Eric of Pomerania marries Philippa, daughter of Henry IV of England.

November 30 – Pope Gregory XII succeeds Pope Innocent VII, as the 205th pope.

December 25 – John II becomes King of Castile.

## 1407

January–December

April 10 – After several invitations by the Yongle Emperor of China since 1403, the fifth Karmapa of the Karma Kagyu sect of Tibetan Buddhism, the lama Deshin Shekpa, finally visits the Ming Dynasty capital, then at Nanjing. In his twenty-two-day visit, he thrills the Ming court with alleged miracles that are recorded in a gigantic scroll, translated into five different languages. In a show of mystical prowess, Deshin Shekpa adds legitimacy to a questionable succession to the throne by Yongle, who had killed his nephew the Jianwen Emperor in the culmination of a civil war. For his services to the Ming court, including his handling of the ceremonial rites of Yongle's deceased parents, Deshin Shekpa is awarded the title Great Treasure Prince of Dharma (大寶法王).

June 16 – Ming–Hồ War: The Ming Dynasty of China under the Yongle Emperor conquers Vietnam, capturing Hồ Quý Ly and his sons, ending the Vietnamese Hồ Dynasty.

November 20 – A solemn truce between John the Fearless, Duke of Burgundy and Louis I, Duke of Orléans is agreed under the auspices of John, Duke of Berry.

November 23 – The Duke of Orleans is assassinated; war breaks out again between the Burgundians and his followers.

## 1408

January–December

February 19 – Battle of Bramham Moor: A royalist army defeats the last remnants of the Percy Rebellion.

September – Henry, Prince of Wales (later Henry V of England) retakes Aberystwyth from Owain Glyndŵr.

September 16 – Thorstein Olafsson marries Sigrid Bjørnsdatter in Hvalsey Church, in the last recorded event of the Norse history of Greenland.

December 5 – Emir Edigu of Golden Horde reaches Moscow.

December 13 – The Order of the Dragon is founded under King Sigismund of Hungary.

## 1409

January–December

January 1 – The Welsh surrender Harlech Castle to the English.

March 25 – The Council of Pisa opens. On June 5 it deposes Pope Gregory XII and Antipope Benedict XIII, and on June 26 crowns Petros Philargos as Pope Alexander V; he is subsequently regarded as an antipope.

July – Martin I of Aragon succeeds his own son, as King of Sicily.

August 7 – The Council of Pisa closes.

December 2 – The University of Leipzig opens.

December 9 – Louis II of Anjou founds the University of Aix.

### **Valentina Visconti, Duchess of Orléans**

**(1371 – 4 December 1408) was a Sovereign Countess of Vertus, and Duchess consort of Orléans as the wife of Louis de Valois, Duke of Orléans, the younger brother of King Charles VI of France**





## 1410

January–December

March 25 – The first of the Yongle Emperor's campaigns against the Mongols is launched, leading to the fall of Öljei Temür Khan.

March 29 – The Aragonese capture Oristano, capital of the Giudicato di Arborea in Sardinia.

July 15 – Battle of Grunwald (Žalgiris), also known as Battle of Tannenberg: Polish and Lithuanian forces under cousins Jogaila and Vytautas the Great decisively defeat the forces of the Teutonic Knights, whose power is broken.

## 1411

January–December

February 1 – The First Peace of Thorn is signed at Thorn in the Monastic State of the Teutonic Knights, ending the Polish–Lithuanian–Teutonic War.

July 6 – Ming Dynasty Admiral Zheng He returns to Nanjing after his second voyage, and presents the Sinhalese king, captured during the Ming–Kotte War, to the Yongle Emperor.

July 24 – Battle of Harlaw in Scotland: Domhnall of Islay, Lord of the Isles, and an army commanded by Alexander Stewart, Earl of Mar battle to a bloody draw.

September 3 – The Treaty of Selymbria is concluded between the Ottoman Empire and the Republic of Venice.

September 21 – King Henry IV of England calls his ninth parliament.

November 30 – Henry IV dismisses Prince Henry and his supporters from the government.



## 1412

January–December

January 16 – The Medici family are made official bankers of the Papacy.

January 25 – Ernest, Duke of Austria, marries Cymburgis of Masovia.

October 5 – Emperor Go-Komatsu, abdicates and Emperor Shoko accedes to the throne of Japan.

October 28 – Eric of Pomerania becomes sole ruler of the Kalmar Union (Sweden, Denmark and Norway), upon the death of Queen Margaret.

December – Battle of Chalagan: The Kara Koyunlu Turkomans defeat the Georgians under Constantine I of Georgia, and their ally Ibrahim I of Shirvan.

## 1413

January–December

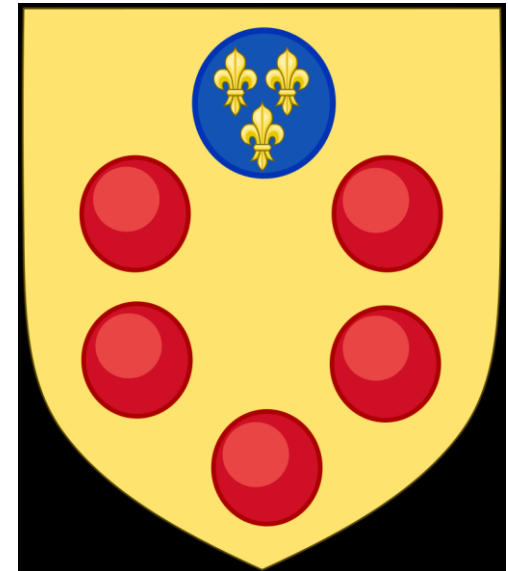
March 20 – Henry V becomes King of England.

July 5 – Battle of Çamurlu: Mehmed I defeats his brother Musa. Ending the Ottoman Interregnum.

August 28 – The University of St Andrews in Scotland is chartered by papal bull.

October 2 – The Kingdom of Poland and Grand Duchy of Lithuania sign the Union of Horodło.

## Augmented Arms of the House of Medici



## 1414

January 7 – Michael Küchmeister von Sternberg becomes the 28th Grand Master of the Teutonic Order.

May 28 – Khizr Khan (Timur's governor of Multan) takes the Delhi Sultanate from Daulat Khan Lodi, founding the Sayyid Dynasty.

August 6 – Joanna II succeeds her brother Ladislaus, as Queen of Naples.

November 16 – The Council of Constance begins.



**Ernest the; 1377 – 10 June 1424), a member of the House of Habsburg, ruled over the Inner Austrian duchies of Styria, Carinthia and Carniola from 1406 until his death. He was head of the Habsburg Leopoldian line from 1411.**



## 1415

January–December

April 30 – Frederick I becomes Elector of Brandenburg.

June 5 – The Council of Constance condemns the writings of John Wycliffe and asks Jan Hus to recant in public his heresy; after his denial, he is tried for heresy, excommunicated, then sentenced to be burned at the stake.

July 4 – Pope Gregory XII officially opens the Council of Constance, and then abdicates. He is the last pope to resign, until Pope Benedict XVI in 2013.

July 6 – Jan Hus is burned at the stake in Konstanz.

July 31 – Henry V of England is informed of the Southampton Plot against him; he has the leaders arrested and executed, before invading France.

August 21 – Conquest of Ceuta: Portugal conquers the city of Ceuta from the Moors, initiating the Portuguese Empire, and European expansion and colonialism.

October 25 – Battle of Agincourt: Archers of Henry V of England are instrumental in defeating a massed army of French knights.

## 1416

January–December

January 27 – The Republic of Ragusa is the first state in Europe to outlaw slavery.

May 29 – Battle of Gallipoli: Venetian admiral Pietro Loredan destroys the Ottoman fleet.

May 30 – The Catholic Church burns Jerome of Prague as a heretic.



## 1417

January–December

July 27 – Avignon Pope Benedict XIII is deposed, bringing to an end the Great Western Schism.

August 12 – King Henry V of England begins using English in correspondence (back to England from France whilst on campaign), marking the beginning of this king's continuous usage of English in prose, and the beginning of the restoration of English as an official language for the first time since the Norman Conquest, some 350 years earlier.

September 20 – Henry V of England captures Caen in Normandy which remains in English hands until 1450

November 14 – Pope Martin V succeeds Pope Gregory XII (who abdicated in 1415), as the 206th pope.

## 1418

January–December

January 31 – Mircea I of Wallachia is succeeded by Michael I of Wallachia.

April 22 – The Council of Constance ends.

May 19 – John the Fearless, Duke of Burgundy, captures Paris.

July – The English Siege of Rouen begins.

## 1419

January–December January 19 – Hundred Years' War: Rouen surrenders to Henry V of England, which brings Normandy under the control of England. June 20 – The Ōei Invasion of Tsushima Island, Japan by Joseon Korea begins.

July 30 – The first Defenestration of Prague occurs in Bohemia. August – Siege of Ceuta: The Portuguese successfully defend off the invading Moroccans who attempt to retake the city of Ceuta.

September 10 – John the Fearless, Duke of Burgundy is assassinated by adherents of the Dauphin.

November – The Ottoman–Venetian peace treaty ends four years of conflict, by recognizing Venetian possessions in the Aegean and the Balkans.



## 1420

January–December

March – The Çelebi Sultan Mehmed Mosque in Didymoteicho is inaugurated.

May 21 – Treaty of Troyes: With the Burgundian faction dominant in France, King Charles VI of France acknowledges Henry V of England as his heir, and as virtual ruler of most of France.

May 25 – Henry the Navigator is appointed governor of the Portuguese Order of Christ.

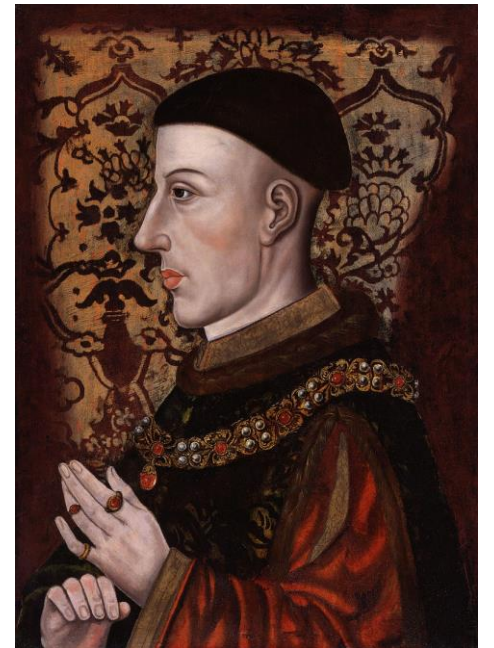
June 2 – Catherine of Valois marries King Henry V of England.

June 7 – Troops of the Republic of Venice capture Udine after a long siege, ending the independence of the Patriarchal State of Friuli, run by the Patriarch of Aquileia.

August 7 – Construction of the dome of Florence Cathedral is started, after Filippo Brunelleschi wins the commission for his "double shell" design.

September 1 – a 9.4 MS-strong earthquake shakes Chile's Atacama Region causing tsunamis in Chile as well as Hawaii and Japan

**Henry V (16 September 1386 – 31 August 1422), also called Henry of Monmouth, was King of England from 1413 until his death in 1422. He was the second English monarch of the House of Lancaster. Despite his relatively short reign, Henry's outstanding military successes in the Hundred Years' War against France**





## 1420

October 22 – Ghiyāth al-dīn Naqqāsh, an envoy of the embassy sent by the Timurid ruler of Persia, Mirza Shahrukh (r. 1404–1447), to the Ming Dynasty of China during the reign of the Yongle Emperor (r. 1402–1424), records his sight and travel over a large floating pontoon bridge at Lanzhou (constructed earlier in 1372) as he crosses the Yellow River on this day. He writes that it was: "...composed of twenty three boats, of great excellence and strength attached together by a long chain of iron as thick as a man's thigh, and this was moored on each side to an iron post as thick as a man's waist extending a distance of ten cubits on the land and planted firmly in the ground, the boats being fastened to this chain by means of big hooks. There were placed big wooden planks over the boats so firmly and evenly that all the animals were made to pass over it without difficulty."

October 28 – Beijing is officially designated the capital of the Ming Dynasty, during the same year that the Forbidden City, the seat of government, is completed.

November 1 – Hussite Wars – Battle of Vyšehrad: Sigismund, Holy Roman Emperor, fails and is ejected from Bohemia.

## 1421

January–December

February 2 – Yongle Emperor, third emperor of the Ming Dynasty, shifts the Ming capital from Nanjing to Beijing.

March 3 – Zheng He receives imperial order from Yongle Emperor to bring imperial letters, silk products, and other gifts to various rulers of countries around the Indian Ocean.

March 21 – Battle of Baugé: A small French force surprises and defeats a smaller English force under Thomas, Duke of Clarence, a brother of Henry V of England, in Normandy.

May 26 – Mehmed I, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, dies and is succeeded by his son, Murad II.

November 17–19 – St. Elizabeth's flood: The coastal area near Dordrecht in the Netherlands is flooded, due to the extremely high tide of the North Sea; 72 villages are drowned, killing about 10,000 people.



## 1422

January–December

January 10 – Hussite Wars – Battle of Deutschbrod: The Hussites defeat 2,000 Royalist Crusaders.

March 21–May 2 – Hundred Years' War – Siege of Meaux: Meaux surrenders to the English.

June 10–September – The Ottoman sultan Murad II besieges Constantinople; the siege is broken off as a result of the rebellion of Küçük Mustafa.

August 22 – Use of the Spanish era dating system in the Kingdom of Portugal ceases.

September 1 – Henry VI becomes King of England, aged nine months.

September 27 – The Teutonic Knights sign the Treaty of Melno with the Kingdom of Poland and Grand Duchy of Lithuania, after the brief Gollub War. The Prussian–Lithuanian border established by the treaty remains unchanged, until World War I.

October 21 – With the death of King Charles VI of France, Henry VI of England is proclaimed King of France in Paris, while the Dauphin, Charles, is proclaimed King Charles VII of France in Bourges.

## 1423

January–December

April 27 – Hussite Wars – Battle of Hořice: The Taborites decisively beat the Utraquists.

May 21–22 – Byzantine–Ottoman Wars: The Ottoman governor of Thessaly, Turakhan Beg, breaks through the Hexamilion wall, and ravages the Peloponnese Peninsula.

July 31 – Hundred Years' War – Battle of Cravant: The French army is defeated at Cravant, on the banks of the River Yonne near Auxerre, by the English and their Burgundian allies.

August – The Treaty of Sveti Srdj ends the Second Scutari War, waged between the Serbian Despotate and the Venetian Republic, over Scutari, and other former possessions of Zeta, captured by the Venetians.



## 1424

January–December

June 2 – Battle of L'Aquila: Jacopo Caldora and Micheletto Attendolo, for the Kingdom of Naples, defeat Braccio da Montone, for Alfonso V of Aragon.

August 17 – Battle of Verneuil: An English force under John, Duke of Bedford defeats a larger French army under the Duke of Alençon, John Stewart, and Earl Archibald of Douglas. Alençon is captured and Douglas killed.

## 1425

November 9 – Kale Kye-Taung Nyo becomes King of Ava by having his lover, Queen Shin Bo-Me, assassinate his 8-year-old nephew, King Min Hla.

December 9 – The Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium is founded.

Date unknown

The Maltese people rise up against Don Gonsalvo Monroy, count of Malta. The insurgents repel an attempt by the Viceroy of Sicily to bring the island to order. The Maltese do not submit to Catalan-Aragonese rule, until the Magna Charta Libertatis, granting them their new rights, is delivered to them.

Beijing, capital of China, becomes the largest city in the world, taking the lead from Nanjing (estimated date).[8]

By this year, paper currency in China is worth only 0.025% to 0.014% of its original value in the 14th century; this, and the counterfeiting of copper coin currency, will lead to a dramatic shift to using silver as the common medium of exchange in China.

Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi's critical history of Persia, Zafar Nama, is completed under the auspices of Mirza Ibrahim Sultan, grandson of Timur.





## 1426

March 6 – Battle of St. James (near Avranches): An English army under John, Duke of Bedford defeats the French under Arthur de Richemont, forcing the Duke of Brittany to recognize English suzerainty.

c. May 15/16 – Kale Kye-Taung Nyo, ruler of the Kingdom of Ava, flees his capital. He is succeeded by Mohnyin Thado who receives Thinkhaya III of Toungoo.

June 16 – Hussite Wars – Battle of Usti nad Labem: The Hussites decisively beat the crusading armies in the Fourth Anti-Hussite Crusade.

July 7 – Battle of Chirokitia: King Janus of Cyprus is defeated and captured by the Mamluks and brought to Egypt, where he is ransomed after ten months.

Date unknown

Castello Orsini-Odescalchi is built in Bracciano, Italy by the Orsini family.

Eunuch-dominated secret police start to control the palace guards and imperial workshops, infiltrate the civil service, and head all foreign missions in China.

## 1427

This section is transcluded from 1427. (edit | history)

January–December

January–Spring – Radu II of Wallachia resumes the throne for the fourth time, but a seven-year struggle for it ends when he is defeated in battle, and probably killed, by Dan II, who resumes the throne for a fifth term.

April – The House of Balsic's rule of Montenegro comes to an end with the death of Balša III.

August 4 – Hussite Wars: Battle of Tachov – The Hussites decisively beat the crusader armies, ending the Fourth Anti-Hussite Crusade.

August 17 – The first band of Gypsies visits Paris, according to an account of the citizens of Paris.

October 13 – Lincoln College, a constituent college of the University of Oxford in England, is founded by the Bishop of Lincoln.

## **1428**

January–December

June 3 – Dan II leads an army against the Ottomans at Golubac Fortress, obtaining a treaty that will allow him a semi-peaceful rule in Wallachia, until 1432.

August 30 – Emperor Go-Hanazono accedes to the throne of Japan.

October 12 – English forces under Thomas Montacute, 4th Earl of Salisbury, besiege Orléans. Jean de Dunois, the Bastard of Orléans, commands the defenders.

October 24 – Thomas Montacute, 4th Earl of Salisbury, is mortally wounded in an unsuccessful assault on Orléans. He is succeeded in command by William de la Pole, 4th Earl of Suffolk.

## **1429**

January–December

February 12 – Battle of Rouvray (or "of the Herrings"): English forces under Sir John Fastolf defend a supply convoy, which is carrying rations (food) to the army of William de la Pole, 4th Earl of Suffolk at Orléans, from attack by the Comte de Clermont and John Stewart.

April 29 – Joan of Arc arrives to relieve the Siege of Orléans.

May 7 – The Tourelles, the last English siege fortification at Orléans, falls. Joan of Arc becomes the hero of the battle by returning, wounded, to lead the final charge.

May 8 – The English, weakened by disease and lack of supplies, depart Orléans.

June 18 – Battle of Patay: French forces under Joan of Arc smash the English forces under Lord Talbot and Sir John Fastolf, forcing the withdrawal of the English from the Loire Valley.

July 17 – Charles VII of France is crowned in Rheims.

September – The Hafsid Saracens attempt to capture Malta, but are repelled by its defenders.

September 8 – Joan of Arc leads an unsuccessful attack on Paris, and is wounded.

## 1430

January–December

January 7 – Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, marries Isabella of Portugal.

January 10 – Philip the Good founds the Order of the Golden Fleece.

March 29 – The Ottoman Empire, under Murad II, captures Thessalonica after an eight-year siege.

May 14 – The French first attempt to relieve the Siege of Compiègne.

May 23 – Joan of Arc is captured by the Burgundians, while leading an army to relieve Compiègne.

June 14 – William Waynflete becomes vicar of Skendleby, Lincolnshire.

July 11 – The Battle of Trnava: The Hussites defeat the Hungarian-Moravian-Serbian army.

October 27 – Švitrigaila succeeds his cousin, as ruler of Lithuania.

## 1431

January–December

January 9 – Pretrial investigations for Joan of Arc begin at Rouen in France, which is under English occupation.

February 21 – The trial of Joan of Arc for heresy begins.

March 3 – Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope.

May 30 – Nineteen-year-old Joan of Arc is burned at the stake in Rouen.

June 16 – The Teutonic Knights and Švitrigaila sign the Treaty of Christmemel, creating an anti-Polish alliance.

September – Battle of Inverlochy: Donald Balloch defeats the Royalists.

October 30 – The Treaty of Medina del Campo is signed, consolidating peace between Portugal and Castille.

November 9 – The Battle of Ilava: The Hungarians defeat the Hussite army.

November 18 – A treaty in Suceava concludes an attack on Poland, launched this year by Alexander I of Moldavia during the Lithuanian Civil War.





## 1432

January–December

January 1 – Iliaș succeeds his father as Prince of Moldavia.

Spring – An Albanian revolt, led by Gjergj Arianit Komneni, breaks out against the Ottoman Empire, and spreads through most of Albania.

April – At the end of the Hook and Cod wars, Jacqueline, Countess of Hainaut and Countess of Holland and Zeeland, is forced by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, to abdicate all her estates in his favour, ending Hainaut and Holland as independent counties.

May 6 – Jan van Eyck's Ghent Altarpiece is first presented to the public.

June 1 – Battle of San Romano: Florence defeats Siena.

August 31 – Sigismund Kęstutaitis attempts the capture or murder of Švitrigaila, his rival for the throne of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Švitrigaila manages to escape.

December 8 – Lithuanian Civil War (1432–1438): The first battle between the forces of Švitrigaila and Sigismund Kęstutaitis is fought near the town of Oszmiana (Ashmyany), launching the most active phase of the civil war in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania.

**1433** January–December Winter – Much of the English town of Alnwick (in Northumbria) is burnt by a Scottish raiding party.

May 31 – Sigismund is crowned Holy Roman Emperor in Rome. There has been no crowned Emperor since the death of his father, Charles IV, in 1378. August 14 – Edward I becomes King of Portugal.

September – Cosimo de' Medici, later the de facto ruler of Florence and patron of Marsilio Ficino, is exiled by the Albizzi/Strozzi faction (Cosimo returns a year later, to the day, in 1434). October – Iliaș of Moldavia is dethroned by his brother Stephen II (their rivalry will be arbitrated eventually by the Polish king).

December – Kalantiaw (of what would later be known as the Philippines) supposedly promulgates the legal code eventually referred to as the Code of Kalantiaw.

## 1434

January–December

April 14 – The foundation stone of Nantes Cathedral in Nantes, France, is laid.[2]

May 30 – Hussite Wars – Battle of Lipany: The Catholics and Ultraquists defeat the Taborites, ending the Hussite Wars.

June 19 or 20 – Zara Yaqob becomes Emperor of Ethiopia.

Late June – Miner Engelbrekt Engelbrektsson begins a Swedish rebellion against King Eric of Pomerania (named the Engelbrekt rebellion after him), eventually leading to the deposition of the king.

July 10–August 9 – Suero de Quiñones and his companions stage the Passo Honroso, at the Órbigo in León.

August 16 – King Eric of Pomerania is deposed from the Swedish throne at a meeting in Vadstena. He still retains power in Denmark and Norway, though.

September – Cosimo de' Medici returns to Florence one year, to the day, following his exile by the Albizzi and Strozzi faction.

October 19 – The University of Catania is founded in Italy.

## 1435

This section is transcluded from 1435. (edit | history)

January–December

January 11 – Sweden's first Riksdag of the Estates is summoned under rebel leader Engelbrekt Engelbrektsson, who is elected rikshövitsman (military commander of the realm), in the absence of a king, on January 13.

January 13 – Sicut Dudum, a papal bull forbidding the enslavement of the Guanche natives in Canary Islands by the Spanish, is promulgated by Pope Eugene IV.

February 2 – The Kingdom of Naples passes to René of Anjou.

By August – Battle of Podraga: Brothers Iliáš and Stephen II battle to a draw for the throne of Moldavia, leading to a joint rule by them, helped by the intervention of the Polish king. August 5 – Battle of Ponza: Alfonso V of Aragon is captured.[3]

September 1 – Battle of Pabaiskas: Sigismund Kęstutaitis decisively defeats Grand Duke Švitrigaila, in the decisive battle of the civil war in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania.

## 1435

September 21 – The Treaty of Arras between Charles VII of France and Philip III of Burgundy ends the English-Burgundian alliance.

October 14 – Eric of Pomerania is reinstated as king of Sweden, only briefly, however, since he is once again deposed in January of the following year.

## 1436

January–December

January 11 – Eric of Pomerania is deposed from the Swedish throne for the second time, only three months after having been reinstated. Engelbrekt Engelbrektsson remains the leader of the land, in his capacity of rikshövitsman (military commander of the realm).

February – Charles Knutsson becomes joint rikshövitsman with Engelbrekt (the two will share the title, until Engelbrekt's death in May).

April – Paris is recaptured by the French.

May 4 – Engelbrekt Engelbrektsson is murdered by a personal enemy, while on his way to Stockholm for negotiations.

Charles Knutsson temporarily holds the position of leader of Sweden alone. The probable first meeting of the Riksdag of the Estates takes place afterwards, in Uppsala, Sweden.

June 25 – The Incorporated Guild of Smiths is founded, in Newcastle upon Tyne.

July 5 – The Hussite Wars effectively end in Bohemia. Sigismund is accepted as King.

August 30 – Brunelleschi's Dome at Florence Cathedral is dedicated.[4]

September 1 – Eric of Pomerania is once again reinstated as king of Sweden. Charles Knutsson, at the same time, resigns the post of rikshövitsman.



## 1437

January–December

February 20–21 – James I of Scotland is fatally stabbed at Perth in a failed coup by his uncle and former ally, Walter Stewart, Earl of Atholl.

March 11–25 – The nova Nova Scorpii AD 1437 was observed from Seoul, Korea. March 25 – In a ceremony in Holyrood Abbey, James II of Scotland is crowned at the age of six by Pope Eugene IV. For security of the crown, the capital of Scotland is moved to Edinburgh, from Dunfermline.

April 23 – Malmö in Denmark (now Sweden) receives its current coat of arms.

June – A peasant army gathers at Bobâlna during the Transylvanian peasant revolt. The revolt will be crushed by January of next year.

September 20–October 19 – A Portuguese attempt to conquer Tangier fails, and Prince Ferdinand is taken hostage.

December 9 – Sigismund, Holy Roman Emperor, dies.

## 1438

January–December

January 1 – Albert II of Habsburg becomes King of Hungary.

January 9 – The city of Cluj (Kolozsvár) is conquered, thus marking the end of the Transylvanian peasant revolt, which started at Bobâlna.

January 10 – The Council of Florence opens in Ferrara.

February 2 – The Unio Trium Nationum pact is established in Transylvania.

February 10 – All Souls' College is founded in the University of Oxford by Henry Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Henry VI of England as a graduate institution



## 1438

March 18 – Albert II of Habsburg becomes King of Germany.

July 7 – Charles VII of France issues the Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges, giving the French church control over the appointment of bishops, and depriving the Pope of French ecclesiastical revenues.

September 13 – Afonso V becomes King of Portugal.

October

Eric of Pomerania, King of Sweden, Denmark and Norway, loses direct control of Sweden, as Karl Knutsson Bonde is elected Regent of Sweden.

The siege of Brescia in Italy by the condottieri troops of Niccolò Piccinino, begun on July 11, is raised after the arrival of Scaramuccia da Forlì.

## 1439

January–December

May 4 – Battle of Grotnik: Władysław III's royal army defeats the Hussite movement in Poland.

June 29 – Date of Venerable Macarius' Miracle of the Moose, according to Russian hagiographers.

September 8 – Cardinal Giovanni Vitelleschi captures Foligno, ending Trinci's signoria.

September 29 or October 1 – Eric of Pomerania, King of Sweden, Denmark and Norway, is declared deposed in Sweden. Karl Knutsson Bonde continues to serve as Regent of Sweden.

November 12 – In England, Plymouth becomes the first town incorporated by the English Parliament.



1439



## 1440

February 21 – The Prussian Confederation is formed.

April 9 – Christopher of Bavaria is elected King of Denmark.

April – Murad II lays siege to Belgrade. The city is heavily damaged, but the defenders' use of artillery prevents the Turks from capturing the city.

September 13 – Gilles de Rais is taken into custody, upon an accusation brought against him by the Bishop of Nantes.

September – The term of Regent of Sweden Karl Knutsson Bonde ends, as newly elected king of Denmark Christopher of Bavaria is also elected king of Sweden.

October 22 – Gilles de Rais confesses and is sentenced to death.

## 1442

January–December

March 18–25 – Battle of Hermannstadt: John Hunyadi defeats an army of the Ottoman Empire 80,000 strong, led by Mesid Bey of Vidin, near Sibiu in Transylvania.

June 2 – Alfonso of Aragon proclaims himself King of Naples.

September – John Hunyadi defeats another army of the Ottoman Empire (70,000 strong), led by Hadım Şehabeddin, Beylerbey (or governor) of Rumelia, near the Ialomița River. Following this, he places Basarab II as ruler of Wallachia.

## 1443

January–December

July 22 – Battle of St. Jakob an der Sihl (Old Zürich War): The forces of the city of Zürich are defeated, but the Swiss Confederacy have insufficient strength to besiege and take the city.

April 15 – Queens' College, Cambridge is first founded by Margaret of Anjou.

November 8 – Battle of Niš: John Hunyadi and the army of the Crusade of Varna defeat three armies of the Ottoman



## 1444

January–December

March 2 – The League of Lezhë, an alliance of Albanian principalities, is established in Lezhë; George Kastrioti Skanderbeg is proclaimed commander of the Albanian resistance.

May 22 – The Treaty of Tours, signed between England and France, secures a truce in the Hundred Years' War for five years.

June 15 – Cosimo de' Medici founds the Laurentian Library in Florence.

June 29 – Battle of Torvioll: Skanderbeg defeats an Ottoman army.

August 8 – A Portuguese fleet of caravels, led by Lançarote de Freitas, lands 235 slaves at Algarve, Portugal.

August 15 – The Peace of Szeged is signed between the Turkish Ottoman Empire and Hungary.

August 26 – Old Zürich War – Battle of St. Jakob an der Birs: Charles VII of France, seeking to send away troublesome troops made idle by the truce with England, sends his son (the Dauphin Louis) with a large army into Switzerland, to support the claims of Frederick II, Holy Roman Emperor. The massively outnumbered Swiss force is destroyed in this battle, but inflict such casualties on the French that they withdraw.

August – After making peace with the Karamanids, Ottoman Sultan Murad II abdicates in favor of his son Mehmed II.

November 10 – Battle of Varna: The crusading forces of King Władysław III of Poland and Hungary are crushed by the Turks, under Sultan Murad II. Władysław is killed, ending the Jagiellonian Union of Hungary and Poland.

## 1445

January–December

October 10 – Battle of Mokra: The Albanian forces under Skanderbeg defeat the Ottoman forces (Pope Eugene IV raises a hymn of praise, that Christendom has been provided with a new defender, after he hears of the battle).



## 1446

January–December

September 27 – Battle of Otonetë: Skanderbeg defeats the Ottomans.

Before October – Sultan Mehmed II of the Ottoman Empire is forced to abdicate, in favor of his father Murad II, by the Janissaries.

October – Murad II invades Attica, forcing Constantine XI to return Thebes to the duchy of Athens, and remove the tribute imposed in 1444. Murad II imposes his own tribute.

October 9 – The hangul alphabet is created in Korea, by King Sejong the Great of Joseon. The Hunmin Jeongeum, published during the year, is considered the start of this brand new scientific writing system.

December 10 – After hesitating for several weeks, Sultan Murad II of the Ottoman Empire, destroys the Hexamilion wall, in an assault that includes cannons. Murad and the Ottoman governor of Thessaly, Turakhan Beg, ravage the Peloponnese Peninsula at will, with the Sultan devastating the northern shore, while Glarentza and Turakhan raid in the interior. The Despotate of the Morea is turned into an Ottoman vassal state.

## 1447

January–December

March 6 – Pope Nicholas V succeeds Pope Eugene IV, to become the 208th pope.

March 16 – A major fire destroys the centre of Valencia.

July 15 – The Spanish Inquisition is revived.

December

Vlad II Dracul, ruler of Wallachia, and his eldest son Mircea are assassinated. Vladislav II succeeds him, with the assistance of John Hunyadi.

The Albanian–Venetian War of 1447–48 begins.



# 1448

January–December

January 6 – Christopher of Bavaria, King of Denmark, Norway and Sweden, dies with no designated heir, leaving all three kingdoms with vacant thrones. Brothers Bengt Jönsson Oxenstierna and Nils Jönsson Oxenstierna are selected to serve as co-regents of Sweden.

August 14 – Battle of Oronichea: Albania is victorious. Peace between Albania and Venice is established on October 4.

June 20 – The Regency period of Sweden ends with the election of Karl Knutsson Bonde, as King Charles VIII of Sweden.

June 28 – Charles VIII of Sweden is publicly hailed as king at Mora Stones, and is crowned in Uppsala Cathedral the following day.

September 28 – Christian of Oldenburg, betrothed to Queen Dowager Dorothea of Brandenburg, becomes King Christian I of Denmark.

October 17 – Battle of Kosovo: Hungarian forces under John Hunyadi are defeated by the Turks, due to Ottoman superiority.

December – Jonas, a Russian bishop, is installed by the Council of Russian Bishops in Moscow, as Metropolitan of Kiev and All Rus; as this is without the consent of the Patriarch of Constantinople, it signifies the beginning of an effectively independent church structure in the Grand Duchy of Moscow.

**Margaret of Anjou (23 March 1430 – 25 August 1482) was the Queen of England and nominally Queen of France by marriage to King Henry VI from 1445 to 1461 and again from 1470 to 1471. Born in the Duchy of Lorraine into the House of Valois-Anjou, Margaret was the second eldest daughter of René, King of Naples, and Isabella, Duchess of Lorraine.**



# 1449

January–December

January 6 – Constantine XI Palaiologos is crowned Byzantine Emperor at Mistra; he will be the last in a line of rulers, that can be traced to the founding of Rome.

February – Alexăndrel seizes the throne of Moldavia, with the support of the boyars.

April 7 – The last Antipope, Felix V, abdicates.

April 19 – Pope Nicholas V is elected by the Council of Basel.

April 25 – The Council of Basel dissolves itself.

May 14 – Second Siege of Sfetigrad (1449): The Albanian garrison surrenders, and the Ottomans seize the fortress.

May 20 – Battle of Alfarrobeira: King Afonso V of Portugal defeats the forces of Peter, Duke of Coimbra.

August 13 – First Margrave War: Albrecht III Achilles, Elector of Brandenburg takes Lichtenau Fortress from Nuremberg.

September 3 – Battle of Tumu Fortress: The Oirat Mongols defeat the Ming Dynasty army, and capture the Zhengtong Emperor of China; the latter is officially deposed, while his brother ascends as the Jingtai Emperor the next year.

October – Bogdan II of Moldavia enters the country with troops from John Hunyadi, and takes on the throne after Alexăndrel flees.

October 29 – The French recapture Rouen from the English.

**Lorenzo de' Medici**



**Pope Nicholas V,  
who reigned from  
6 March 1447 until  
his death in 1455.**



## 1450

January–December

February 7 – John de la Pole, 2nd Duke of Suffolk, marries Lady Margaret Beaufort.

February 26 – Francesco Sforza enters Milan after a siege, becoming Duke of the city-state and, founding a dynasty that will rule Milan for a century.

March – French troops under Guy de Richemont besiege the English commander in France, Edmund Beaufort, 1st Duke of Somerset, in Caen.

April 15 – Battle of Formigny: French troops under the Comte de Clermont defeat an English army under Sir Thomas Kyriel and Sir Matthew Gough, which was attempting to relieve Caen.

May 8 – Jack Cade's Rebellion: Kentishmen revolt against King Henry VI of England.

May 9 – Abdal-Latif Mirza, a Timurid dynasty monarch, is assassinated.

May 13 – Charles VIII of Sweden, also serving as Carl I of Norway, is declared deposed from the latter throne, in favor of Christian I of Denmark.

June 18 – Battle of Seven Oaks: Jack Cade's rebels are driven from London by loyal troops, bringing about the collapse of the rebellion.

July 6 – Caen surrenders to the French.

July 12 – Jack Cade is slain in a skirmish.

August 12 – Cherbourg, the last English territory in Normandy, surrenders to the French.

October 5 – Jews are expelled from Lower Bavaria, by order of Duke Ludwig IX.

November 3 – The University of Barcelona is founded.

November 23 – First Siege of Krujë: Albanian troops are victorious, forcing an Ottoman army of approximately 100,000 men to retreat from Albania.

**1451**